



THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
FOR  
ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING THE  
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

REVISION TO APPENDIX VI:  
AIR POLLUTION  
CONTROL DISTRICT RULES  
AND REGULATIONS

(Rules Amended January 1, 1976 to March 31, 1976)

April 1, 1976

# SUMMARY OF CHANGES OF LOCAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICTS'

RULES AND REGULATIONS - JANUARY 1, 1976 TO MARCH 31, 1976

District	Rule Changes	
BAY AREA (San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin)	Regulation 2	
	3122	Sulfur Dioxide Emissions
	3210.5	In-Stack Monitoring
	3212	Upset Conditions, Breakdown or Scheduled Maintenance, -Reg. 2
	3212.1	Reporting Requirements
	3212.4	Time to File Reports
	3212.6	Limit Rule Being Effective
	Regulation 3	
	3203	Upset Conditions, Breakdown or Scheduled Maintenance, - Reg. 3
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (South Central Coast Air Basin South Coast Air Basin)	Rule 2	Definition - Natural Gas
	Rule 19.1	Odorous Organic Sulfides
	Rule 35.1	Transfer of Gasoline into Stationary Storage Containers- South Coast Air Basin
	Rule 35.2	Transfer of Gasoline into Vehicle Fuel Tanks - South Coast Air Basin
	Rule 63	Episode Criteria Levels
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (South Coast Air Basin Southeast Desert Air Basin)	Rule 101	Title
	Rule 102	Definition of Terms
	Rule 103	Definition of Geographical Areas
	Rule 104	Reporting Source Test Data and Analysis
	Rule 105	Authority to Arrest
	Rule 106	Increments of Progress
	Rule 201	Permit to Construct
	Rule 202	Temporary Permit to Construct
	Rule 203	Permit to Operate
	Rule 204	Permit Condition
	Rule 205	Cancellation of Application
	Rule 206	Posting of Permits to Operate
	Rule 207	Altering or Falsifying of Permits
	Rule 209	Transfer or Voiding of Permits
	Rule 210	Applications
	Rule 211	Action on Permits
	Rule 212	Standards for Approving Permits
	Rule 214	Denial of Permits
	Rule 215	Permits Deemed Denied
	Rule 216	Appeals

District	Rule Changes
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (South Coast Air Basin Southeast Desert Air Basin)	Rule 217 Provision for Sampling and Testing Facilities Rule 218 Stack Monitoring Rule 219 Equipment Not Requiring a Permit Rule 461 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing Rule 462 Organic Liquid Loading Rule 463 Storage of Petroleum Products
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Metropolitan Zone	Delete from the Los Angeles County APCD Rules and Regulations: Rule 1 Title (delete) Rule 2 Definitions (delete all except 2(n)) Rule 3 Standard Conditions (delete) Rule 4 Authorities to Arrest (delete) Rule 5 Increments of Progress (delete) Rule 10 Permits Required (delete) Rule 12 Transfer (delete) Rule 14 Application (delete) Rule 17 Cancellation of Applications (delete) Rule 18 Action of Applications (delete) Rule 19 Provisions of Sampling and Testing Facilities (delete) Rule 20 Standards for Granting Applications (delete) Rule 21 Conditional Approval (delete) Rule 22 Denial of Applications (delete) Rule 23 Further Information (delete) Rule 24 Applications Deemed Denied (delete) Rule 25 Appeals (delete) Rule 56 Storage of Petroleum Products (delete) Rule 61 Gasoline Loading into Tank, Trucks and Trailors (delete) Rule 65 Gasoline Transfer into Stationary Storage Containers (delete) Rule 65.1 Gasoline Transfer into Vehicle Fuel Tanks (delete)

District

Rule Changes

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,  
Southern Zone

Delete from the Orange County APCD

Rules and Regulations:

Rule 1 Title (delete)

Rule 2 Definitions (delete all except 2(n))

Rule 3 Standard Conditions (delete)

Rule 4 Authority to Arrest (delete)

Rule 5 Increments of Progress (delete)

Rule 6 Experimentation (delete)

Rule 10 Permits Required (delete)

Rule 12 Transfer (delete)

Rule 14 Applications (delete)

Rule 17 Cancellation of Application (delete)

Rule 18 Action on Applications (delete)

Rule 19 Emission Data, Sampling and Testing Facilities (delete all except 19(a)(3))

Rule 20 Standards for Granting Applications (delete)

Rule 21 Conditional Approval (delete)

Rule 22 Denial of Applications (delete)

Rule 23 Further Information (delete)

Rule 24 Applications Deemed Denied (delete)

Rule 25 Appeals (delete)

Rule 61 Volatile Organic Compound Loading Facilities (delete)

Rule 65 Gasoline Transfer into Stationary Storage Containers (delete)

Rule 65.1 Gasoline Transfer into Vehicle Fuel Tanks (delete)

District	Rule Changes
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Riverside Zone	<p>Delete from the Riverside County APCD Rules and Regulations</p> <p>Rule 1 Title (delete)</p> <p>Rule 2 Definition (delete all except 2(n))</p> <p>Rule 3 Standard Condition (delete)</p> <p>Rule 4 Authority to Arrest (delete)</p> <p>Rule 5 Motor Vehicle Crankcase Emissions Control (delete)</p> <p>Rule 10 Permits Required (delete)</p> <p>Rule 12 Transfer (delete)</p> <p>Rule 14 Applications (delete)</p> <p>Rule 15 Annual Renewal (delete)</p> <p>Rule 17 Cancellation of Applications (delete)</p> <p>Rule 18 Action on Applications (delete)</p> <p>Rule 19 Provisions for Sampling and Testing Facilities (delete)</p> <p>Rule 20 Standards for Granting Applications (delete)</p> <p>Rule 21 Conditional Approval (delete)</p> <p>Rule 23 Further Information (delete)</p> <p>Rule 24 Applications Deemed Denied (delete)</p> <p>Rule 25 Appeals (delete)</p> <p>Rule 61 Storage of Petroleum Products (delete)</p> <p>Rule 68 Gasoline Transfer into Stationary Storage Containers (delete)</p> <p>Rule 68.1 Gasoline Transfer into Vehicle Fuel Tanks (delete)</p>
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA San Bernardino Zone	<p>Delete from the San Bernardino County APCD Rules and Regulations:</p> <p>Rule 1 Title (delete)</p> <p>Rule 2 Definitions (delete all except the definition of "Atmosphere")</p> <p>Rule 3 Standard Conditions (delete)</p> <p>Rule 3.1 Source Test (delete)</p> <p>Rule 4 Authority to Arrest (delete)</p> <p>Rule 5 Public Availability of Emission Data (delete)</p> <p>Rule 6 Crankcase Control Devices (delete)</p> <p>Rule 7 Compliance with Rules Having Future Compliance Date (delete)</p> <p>Rule 10 Permits Required (delete)</p> <p>Rule 13 Applications (delete)</p> <p>Rule 14 Expiration of Authority to Construct (delete)</p> <p>Rule 16 Provision of Sampling and</p>

District	Rule Changes
San Bernardino Zone (continued)	<div> <div>Rule 17</div> <div>Standards for Granting Applications (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 18</div> <div>Conditional Approval (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 19</div> <div>Denial of Permit (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 20</div> <div>Further Information (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 21</div> <div>Action on Applications (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 22</div> <div>Appeals (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 61</div> <div>Organic Liquid Loading (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 65</div> <div>Gasoline Transfer into Stationary Storage Containers (delete)</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 65.1</div> <div>Transfer of Gasoline into Vehicle Fuel Tanks (delete)</div> </div>
VENTURA COUNTY (South Coast Air Basin)	<div> <div>Rule 2</div> <div>Definitions</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 4</div> <div>Rules Supplemental</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 11</div> <div>Application Contents</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 12</div> <div>Statement by Engineer</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 23</div> <div>Exemption from Permit</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 24</div> <div>Exemption from Emission Standards</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 27</div> <div>Suspension of Permits</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 30</div> <div>Permit Renewal</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 36</div> <div>Circumvention</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 40</div> <div>Permit Fees</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 41</div> <div>Hearing Board Fees</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 42</div> <div>Schedule of Fees</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 104</div> <div>Citation Authority</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 112</div> <div>Contents of Petitions</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 119</div> <div>Notice of Hearing</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 201</div> <div>District's Request for Information</div> </div>
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (San Diego Air Basin Southeast Desert Air Basin)	<div> <div>Rule 5</div> <div>Authority to Arrest</div> </div>
YOLO-SOLANO (Sacramento Valley Air Basin)	<div> <div>Rule 6.1</div> <div>Total Daily Burning</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 6.6</div> <div>Restricted Burning Days</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 7.2</div> <div>Control Initiation Levels</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 7.4</div> <div>Stationary Source Curtailment Plans</div> </div> <div> <div>Rule 7.5</div> <div>Episode Control Actions</div> </div> <div> <div>Reg. VIII</div> <div>New Source and Hazardous Pollutant Performance Standards</div> </div>

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

350 WEST MISSION BLVD. / ROOM 217 / POMONA, CALIFORNIA 91766 (714) 623-6929

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

ROBERT W. BATTIN  
ORANGE COUNTY  
KENNETH HAHN  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
DENNIS HANSBERGER  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
ALFRED A. MC CANDLESS  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
PETER F. SCHABARUM  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

January 15, 1976

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Air Pollution Control Officers  
Southern California Air Pollution Control District

Air Pollution Hearing Board, SCAPCD

✓ California Air Resources Board

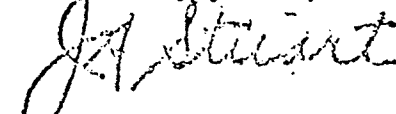
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

Gentlemen:

At its meeting held January 9, 1976, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board took the following action:

On motion of Supervisor Hansberger, seconded by Supervisor Schabarum, unanimously carried (Supervisor Hahn being absent), the Board adopted the following resolution and attached Regulation I (General Provisions). Further, the Board continued to February 6, 1976, the hearing on the adoption of the definition of "atmosphere".

Very truly yours,



J. A. Stuart  
Chief Air Pollution Control Officer

JAS:nl  
Attachments

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board desires to establish uniform rules on definitions of terms and geographical areas, reporting of source test data and analyses, authority to arrest, and increments of progress, and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 40703, and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board has held such hearing this date.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted in Health and Safety Code Section 40703, Regulation I (General Provisions), as set forth in Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference, for the Southern California Air Pollution Control District.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Regulation I of the Metropolitan, Southern, Riverside and San Bernardino Zones of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District, except Rule 5(a) and the definition of "Atmosphere" in Rule 2 of the San Bernardino Zone, and Rule 2(n) of the Metropolitan, Southern and Riverside Zones, are hereby repealed.

DATED: January 9, 1976



ADOPTED  
REGULATION I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

RULE 101. TITLE

These rules and regulations shall be known as the rules of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District.

RULE 102. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

AGRICULTURAL BURNING means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement, or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat or disease and pest prevention.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any operation occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to the growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood.

AGRICULTURAL WASTES means unwanted or unsaleable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations, other than forest or range management operations, directly related to the growing of crops or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood. The term

*(excluded or otherwise deleted)*  
does not include wastes created by land use conversion to non-agricultural purposes unless the destruction of such waste by open outdoor fire is ordered by the County or State Agricultural Commissioner upon his determination that the waste is infested with infections transmittable or contagious plant disease which is an immediate hazard to agricultural operations conducted on adjoining or nearby property.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District. *new*

*OK*  
AIR CONTAMINANT or air pollutant means any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly or indirectly caused by man and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matters, acids or any combination thereof. *revised*

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS means coatings used for residential or commercial buildings and their appurtenances; or industrial buildings. *new*

BREAKDOWN means a condition caused by an accidental fire or non-preventable mechanical or electrical failure. *revised*

*revised to 20*  
COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE means any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

*OK* *combustion contaminants*  
COMBUSTION CONTAMINANTS are particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state. *in paper which is just*

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE means the date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with specific emission limitations contained in any air pollution rule, regulation, or statute and with any increment of progress toward such compliance. *new*

DISTRICT means the Southern California Air Pollution Control District. *new*

*OK* DUSTS are minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, and sweeping. *new*

EQUIPMENT means any article, machine, or other contrivance. *new*

FLEET VEHICLES means gasoline-powered motor vehicles as defined by Section 415 of the Vehicle Code and which are operated from one business address. *new*

FUGITIVE DUST means any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of man. *new*

GASOLINE means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 200 mm Hg (3.9 pounds per square inch), or greater. *new*

HEARING BOARD means the Hearing Board of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District.

INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS means steps to be taken by an owner or operator to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance. (See definition of "Schedule of Increments of Progress")

LOADING FACILITY means any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is both possessed by one person, and located so that all the organic liquid loading outlets, for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 90 meters (295 feet) in diameter.

MOTOR VEHICLE is a vehicle which is self-propelled.

MULTIPLE-CHAMBER INCINERATOR means any equipment, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion chambers, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.

OIL-EFFLUENT WATER SEPARATOR means any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

ORCHARD HEATER or citrus grove heater means any equipment burning any type of fuel or material capable of emitting air contaminants,

used, or capable of being used, for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage. Equipment commonly known as Wind Machines are not included.

ORGANIC MATERIALS means chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

ORGANIC SOLVENTS include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials exhibiting a boiling point higher than 104°C (219°F) at 0.5 mm Hg absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 104°C (219°F).

PARTICULATE MATTER means any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

PPM means parts per million by volume.

PERSON means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any other officer or employee thereof. PERSON also means the United States or its agencies to the extent authorized by Federal law.

PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE SOLVENT means any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent;

- (a) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, esters or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation except perchloroethylene: 5 percent;
- (b) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene, methyl benzoate and phenyl acetate: 8 percent;
- (c) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

PROCESS WEIGHT means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which may discharge contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and air will not.

PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR means the total process weight divided by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

RECEPTOR AREA means that specified geographic area in which the air contaminants emitted from a source area are present or to which they may be transported.

REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER means any heated process, used for rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating of animal matter.

REGULATION means one of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District.

RULE means a rule of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District.

SCHEDULE OF INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS means a statement of dates when various steps are to be taken to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance with emission standards and shall include, to the extent feasible, the following:

- (a) The date of submittal of the final plan for the control of emissions of air contaminants from that source to the District.
- (b) The date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.

- (c) The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.
- (d) The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.
- (e) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.
- (f) Such other dates by which other appropriate and necessary steps shall be taken to permit close and effective supervision of progress toward timely compliance.

SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER means particulate matter which exists as a solid at standard conditions.

SOURCE AREA means that specified geographic area in which air contaminants are emitted.

STANDARD CONDITIONS are a gas temperature of 60°F and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute.

SUBMERGED FILL PIPE means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is completely submerged when the liquid level is 15 centimeters (6 inches) above the bottom of the container or when applied to a container which is loaded from the side, it means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 45 centimeters (18 inches) above the bottom of the container.

VEHICLE is a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.



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RULE 103. DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

(a) LOS ANGELES AREA. Beginning at the intersection of the southerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest with the easterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles; thence along said easterly boundary in a general southwesterly direction to the contiguous jurisdictional limit of Los Angeles County in the Pacific Ocean; thence continuing along the boundary of the County of Los Angeles (in the Pacific Ocean) in a general northwesterly and westerly direction to its most westerly intersection with the westerly boundary of the County of Los Angeles (in the Pacific Ocean); thence in a general northerly direction along the generally westerly boundary of the County of Los Angeles to the most northerly intersection of said westerly County line with the southern boundary of Hydrographic Unit 2 of the South Coastal area as defined by the California Water Resources Board; thence easterly along said southern boundary to its intersection with the westerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest; thence southerly along the said boundary of the Angeles National Forest to its intersection with the Los Angeles City limits; thence in a general easterly direction along the northerly boundary of said City of Los Angeles to the southwesterly corner of Section 16, T 2 N, R 13 W, S.B.B. & M.; thence in a general easterly direction along said southerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest to said easterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles.

(b) UPPER SANTA CLARA RIVER VALLEY AREA. Beginning at the intersection of the northern boundary of Los Angeles Area with the western boundary of Los Angeles County; thence generally northerly along the western

boundary of the County of Los Angeles to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Angeles National Forest; thence generally easterly along the southern boundary of the Angeles National Forest to its intersection with a line defining the drainage separation between the Santa Clara River Valley drainage area and the Antelope Valley drainage area; thence generally easterly along said drainage separation line to its intersection with the northerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest; thence generally southwesterly along the northern boundary of the Angeles National Forest to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Los Angeles Area; thence westward along said northern boundary of the Los Angeles Area to the said westerly boundary of the County of Los Angeles.

(c) ANTELOPE VALLEY AREA. That portion of Los Angeles County northerly of the Angeles National Forest and the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Area.

(d) MOUNTAIN AREA OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY. This area is composed of the two segments of the Angeles National Forest and adjoining areas of Los Angeles County not included in another Geographical Area.

(e) ISLAND AREA OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY. This area is composed of Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island.

(f) SOUTHERN AREA. That area included within the boundaries of the County of Orange.

(g) PALO VERDE AREA. That portion of Riverside County which lies east of a line described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 32, T 8 S, R 20 E, S.B.B. & M., on the Riverside-Imperial County boundary;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 5, T 7 S, R 20 E;

Then westerly along the township line to the southwest corner of  
Section 31, T 6 S, R 19 E;

Then northerly along the range line to the northwest corner of  
Section 6, T 5 S, R 19 E;

Then easterly along the township line to the southwest corner of  
Section 33, T 4 S, R 19 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of Section  
4, T 4 S, R 19 E;

Then westerly along the township line to the southwest corner of  
Section 32, T 3 S, R 19 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 17, T 3 S, R 19 E;

Then westerly along the township line to the southwest corner of  
Section 7, T 3 S, R 19 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 30, T 2 S, R 19 E;

Then westerly along the southerly line of Section 24, T 2 S, R 18 E,  
to the southwest corner thereof;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of Section 13, T 2 S, R 18 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of Section 10, T 2 S, R 18 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the Riverside-San Bernardino County boundary.

(h) COACHELLA VALLEY AREA. That portion of Riverside County included within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 6, T 2 S, R 3 E, S.B.B. &M., thence easterly along the northerly boundary of the County of Riverside to the northeast corner of Section 4, T 2 S, R 5 E;

Then southerly along section lines to the centerline of the Colorado River Aqueduct;

Then southeasterly along the centerline of said Colorado River Aqueduct to the southerly line of Section 36, T 3 S, R 7 E;

Then easterly along the township line to the northeast corner of Section 6, T 4 S, R 9 E;

Then southerly along the easterly line of Section 6 to the southeast corner thereof;

Then easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of Section 10, T 4 S, R 9 E;

Then southerly along section lines to the southeast corner of Section 15, T 4 S, R 9 E;

Then easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of  
Section 21, T 4 S, R 10 E;

Then southerly along the easterly line of Section 21 to the  
southeast corner thereof;

Then easterly along the northerly line of Section 27 to the north-  
east corner thereof;

Then southerly along section lines to the southeast corner of  
Section 34, T 4 S, R 10 E;

Then easterly along the township line to the northeast corner of  
Section 2, T 5 S, R 10 E;

Then southerly along the easterly line of Section 2, to the south-  
east corner thereof;

Then easterly along the northerly line of Section 12 to the north-  
east corner thereof;

Then southerly along the range line to the southwest corner of  
Section 18, T 5 S, R 11 E;

Then easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of Section  
24, T 5 S, R 11 E;

Then southerly along the range line to the southeast corner of  
Section 36, T 8 S, R 11 E;

Then westerly along the southerly boundary of the County of Riverside  
to the southwest corner of Section 32, T 8 S, R 8 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 29, T 8 S, R 8 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 12, T 8 S, R 7 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of  
Section 4, T 8 S, R 7 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 21, T 7 S, R 7 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of  
Section 18, T 7 S, R 7 E;

Then northerly along the range line to the northwest corner of  
Section 6, T 7 S, R 7 E;

Then westerly along the township line to the southwest corner of  
Section 34, T 6 S, R 6 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 15, T 6 S, R 6 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of  
Section 12, T 6 S, R 5 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 24, T 5 S, R 5 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of  
Section 16, T 5 S, R 4 E;

Then northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of  
Section 33, T 4 S, R 4 E;

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of  
Section 30, T 4 S, R 4 E;

Then northerly along the range line to the southeast corner of

Then westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of  
Section 7, T 4 S, R 3 E;

Then northerly along the range line to the Point of Beginning.

(i) WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY AREA. That portion of  
Riverside County lying westerly of the Coachella Valley Area.

(j) JOSHUA TREE AREA. That portion of Riverside County  
lying between the Coachella Valley Area and Palo Verde Area.

(k) SAN BERNARDINO AREA. That portion of San Bernardino  
County lying southerly of the township line common to T 3 N and T 2 N  
and westerly of the range line common to R 3 E and R 2 E, S.B.B. & M.

(l) DESERT AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. That  
portion of San Bernardino County not included within the San Bernardino  
area.

(m) REMOTE DESERT AREA. That portion of San Bernardino  
and Riverside Counties which lies north and east of a line, beginning at  
the western boundary of San Bernardino County and running east along the  
line common to T 10 N and T 11 N of S.B.B. & M. to a line common to  
R 3 E and R 4 E; then south to a line common to T 3 N and T 2 N; then east  
to a line common to R 11 E and R 12 E; then south to the southern boundary  
of Riverside County.

#### RULE 104. REPORTING OF SOURCE TEST DATA AND ANALYSES

Source tests to determine compliance with the provisions of these  
rules shall be conducted in accordance with the methods adopted by the  
District or any method determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to

be equivalent. Results of all tests and analyses shall be calculated to and reported at standard conditions.

#### RULE 105. AUTHORITY TO ARREST

The Air Pollution Control Officer and every officer and employee of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District designated by him, is authorized, during reasonable hours, to arrest a person without a warrant, whenever he has a reasonable cause to believe a person has committed a misdemeanor in his presence which is a violation of the Health and Safety Code or any provision of the Vehicle Code relating to the emission or control of air contaminants or any order, regulation, or rule adopted thereto. Authority to arrest is granted in accordance with Penal Code Section 836.5.

#### RULE 106. INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS

(a) Unless and until the Hearing Board authorizes such operation, no person shall operate any equipment if such person fails to achieve any scheduled increment of progress established pursuant to Sections <sup>24301</sup> 42358 or <sup>24304(a)</sup> 41703 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. *by APZ Board pursuant to 24304(b)*

(b) Whenever the Air Pollution Control Board adopts or modifies a rule in Regulation IV of these regulations and such new rule or modified rule contains a compliance schedule with increments of progress, the owner or operator of the affected equipment shall, within five days after each of the dates specified in the compliance schedule, certify to the Air Pollution Control Officer, in the form and manner specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, that the increments of progress have or have not been achieved.



(c) Whenever the Hearing Board approves a compliance schedule with increments of progress, the owner or operator of the affected equipment shall, within five days after each of the dates specified in the compliance schedule, certify to the Air Pollution Control Officer, in the form and manner specified, that the Increments of Progress have or have not been achieved.

SBCAL  
APR 1976

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

350 WEST MISSION BLVD. / ROOM 217 / POMONA, CALIFORNIA 91766 (714) 623-6929

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

ROBERT W. BATTIN  
ORANGE COUNTY

KENNETH HAHN  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DENNIS HANSBERGER  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

ALFRED A. MC CANDLESS  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY

PETER F. SCHABARUM  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

January 15, 1976

4 .

Air Pollution Control Officers  
Southern California Air Pollution Control District

Air Pollution Hearing Board, SCAPCD

✓California Air Resources Board

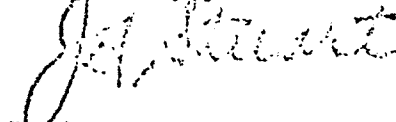
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

Gentlemen:

At its meeting held January 9, 1976, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board took the following action:

On motion of Supervisor Schabarum, seconded by Supervisor Hansberger, unanimously carried (Supervisor Hahn being absent), the following resolution and attached Regulation II (Permits) was adopted. Further, the Board continued to February 6, 1976 the hearing on adoption of proposed Rules 206 and 218.

Very truly yours,



J. A. Stuart  
Chief Air Pollution Control Officer

Attachments

Apr 1976

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board desires to establish uniform rules on permit requirements and conditions, and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 40703, and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board has held such hearing this date.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted in Health and Safety Code Section 40703, Regulation II (Permits) as set forth in Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Regulation II of the Metropolitan, Southern, Riverside and San Bernardino Zones of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District are hereby repealed, except Rules 10 (c) and 20.1 of each Zone, Rule 19(a)(3) of the Southern Zone, and Rule 19.1 of the Riverside Zone, which shall remain in effect, and Rule 11 of each Zone which shall remain in effect until May 1, 1976, on which date it shall be repealed.

DATED: January 9, 1976

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ADOPTED

REGULATION II

Permits

RULE 201. Permit to Construct. A person shall not build, erect, install, alter or replace any equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants without first obtaining written authorization for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer. A permit to construct <sup>? diff.?</sup> shall remain in effect until the permit to operate the equipment for which the application was filed is granted or denied, or the application is cancelled. <sup>what application</sup>

RULE 202. Temporary Permit to Operate.

(a) New equipment - A person shall notify the Air Pollution Control Officer before operating or using equipment granted a permit to construct. Upon such notification, the permit to construct shall serve as a temporary permit for operation of the equipment until the permit to operate is granted or denied. The equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the permit to construct.

(b) Altered equipment - The permit to construct granted to modify equipment having a valid permit to operate shall serve as a temporary permit for operation of the equipment until a new permit to operate is granted or denied. The altered equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the permit to construct. A person must notify the Air Pollution Control Officer when construction of the modification has been completed.

revised 7/76

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(c) When an application is filed for equipment previously granted a permit to operate or for equipment previously exempt from permit requirements, the application shall serve as a temporary permit for operation of the equipment. The equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the previous permit to operate.

RULE 203. Permit to Operate. A person shall not operate or use any equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, without first obtaining a written permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer or except as provided in Rule 202. The equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the permit to operate.

RULE 204. Permit Conditions. To assure compliance with all applicable regulations, the Air Pollution Control Officer may impose written conditions on any permit. Commencing work or operation under such a permit shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified.

RULE 205. Cancellation of Applications. An application for a permit shall be cancelled and a permit to construct shall expire two years from the date of filing of the application unless an extension of time has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

RULE 206. (Reserved)

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RULE 207. Altering or Falsifying of Permit. A person shall not willfully deface, alter, forge or falsify any permit issued under these rules.

RULE 208. (Reserved)

RULE 209. Transfer and Voiding of Permits. A permit shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another, from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another. When equipment which has been granted a permit is altered, changes location, changes ownership or no longer will be operated by the permittee, the permit shall become void. For the purposes of this rule, statutory mergers or name changes shall not constitute a transfer or change of ownership.

RULE 210. Applications. Every application for a permit required under Rules 201, 203 and 208 shall be filed in a manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and shall give all the information necessary to enable the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determination required by Rule 212 and any other standard applicable to the granting of permits.

RULE 211. Action on Permits. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for permit and shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval or denial of the permit.

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RULE 212. Standards for Approving Permits.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit to construct or permit to operate, except as provided in Rule 204, unless the applicant shows that the equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, is so designed, controlled, or equipped with such air pollution equipment that it may be expected to operate without emitting <sup>or without causing to be emitted</sup> air contaminants in violation of Sections 41700 or 41701 of the State Health and Safety Code or of these rules.

(b) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the equipment has not been constructed in accordance with the permit and provides less effective air pollution control than the equipment specified in the permit to construct, he shall deny the permit to operate.

RULE 213 (Reserved)

RULE 214. Denial of Permits. In the event of denial of a permit, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail. Such service may be proven by the written acknowledgment of the persons served or affidavit of the person making the service. The Air Pollution Control Officer

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shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as the reasons for denial of the permit.

RULE 215. Permits Deemed Denied. The applicant may at his option deem the permit denied if the Air Pollution Control Officer fails to act on the application for permit within 30 days after filing, or within 30 days after the applicant furnishes further information, plans and specifications requested by the Air Pollution Control Officer, whichever is later.

RULE 216. Appeals. The applicant may petition the Hearing Board in writing within 10 days after receipt of notification from the Air Pollution Control Officer of the denial of a permit or the conditions of operation *? wording* imposed on the permit. The Hearing Board shall hold a public hearing within 30 days after receiving the petition. The Hearing Board may sustain or reverse the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer. The Hearing Board order may be made subject to specified conditions.

RULE 217. Provision for Sampling and Testing Facilities. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant or permittee to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing. In the event of such requirements, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling ports; the size and location of the sampling platform; the access to the sampling platform, and the utilities for operating the sampling and testing equipment.

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The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the General Industry Safety Orders of the State of California.

RULE 218. (Reserved)

RULE 219. Equipment Not Requiring a Permit.

A permit shall not be required for the following equipment:

(a) Vehicles and Transportation Equipment

(1) Vehicles, but not to include any equipment mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of these rules.

(2) Equipment mounted upon vehicles used exclusively to transport materials on streets or highways (does not include asphalt or coal tar pitch roofing kettles).

(3) Pumps used exclusively for direct fueling of: vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, mobile equipment used on land, locomotives, boats, ships or aircraft.

(b) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment

(1) Internal combustion engines with a rating of 500 S. A. E. horsepower or less.

(2) Equipment used exclusively as steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, water heaters, hydrocarbon heaters and closed heat transfer systems that have a maximum heat input rate of less than 5, 040, 000 kilogram calories (20, 000, 000 British Thermal Units) per hour (gross) and are fired exclusively with one

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of the following: natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

(c) Structures and Equipment - General

(1) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.

(2) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.

(3) Identical replacement in whole or in part of any equipment where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment under Rules 203 or 602.

(4) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.

(5) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis and bench scale or laboratory test equipment.

(6) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by this rule.

(7) Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial or residential housekeeping purposes.

(8) Natural-draft hoods, natural-draft stacks or natural-draft ventilators.

(d) General Utility Equipment

(1) Comfort air conditioning or ventilating systems which are not designed or used to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units of equipment.

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(2) Refrigeration units except those used as or in conjunction with air pollution control equipment.

(3) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers.

(4) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning.

(5) Equipment used exclusively for space heating other than boilers.

(6) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.

(e) Metallurgical Processing and Fabrication Equipment

(1) Crucible-type or pot-type furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 7400 cubic centimeters (452 cubic inches) of any molten metal.

(2) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, in which no sweating or distilling is conducted and from which only the following metals are poured or in which only the following metals are held in a molten state:

(A) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum.

(B) Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 percent magnesium.

(C) Lead or any alloy containing over 50 percent lead.

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(D) Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin.

(E) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc.

(F) Copper.

(G) Precious metals.

(3) Molds used for the casting of metals.

(4) Equipment used exclusively for inspection of metal products and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(5) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins.

(6) Brazing, soldering, oxygen - gaseous fuel cutting or welding equipment (not including plasma arc) and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(7) Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass provided that no organic washing agents are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(8) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of metal, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(9) Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling or drawing of metals or for heating metals exclusively with natural gas or electricity prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.

(11) Equipment used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals or used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects.

(12) Ladles used in pouring molten metals.

(13) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.

(14) Atmospheric generators used in conjunction with metal heat treating processes.

(15) Die casting machines except those used for copper base alloys.

(f) Abrasive Blasting Equipment

(1) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(2) Abrasive blast cabinet dust-filter combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less.

(3) Enclosed equipment used exclusively for shot blast removal of flashing from rubber and plastics at sub-zero temperatures and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(4) Shot peening operations on non-ferrous materials, provided no surface material is removed, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

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(g) Machining Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for buffing (except automatic and semi-automatic tire buffers), polishing, carving, mechanical cutting, drilling, machining, pressing, routing, sanding, surface grinding or turning of ceramic art work, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, carbon or graphite and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.

(2) Equipment used exclusively for carving, cutting, drilling, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding or turning of wood or the pressing or storage of wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.

(3) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.

(h) Printing and Reproduction Equipment

(1) All sheet fed printing presses and all other printing presses without dryers.

(2) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(3) Platen presses used in laminating.

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(4) Silk screening where the product is manually positioned.

(i) Food Processing and Preparation Equipment

(1) Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 2 sq. meters (21.5 square feet).

(2) Confection cookers where products are edible and intended for human consumption and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(3) Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, spices or roasted coffee and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(4) Equipment, except barbecuing ovens, used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.

(5) Ovens, mixers, scales and blenders used in bakeries where products are edible and intended for human consumption and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(j) Plastics and Rubber Processing Equipment

(1) Presses used for curing rubber products and plastic products.

(2) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of plastics, which are concurrently being vacuum held to a mold, or for softening or annealing of plastics.

(3) Presses used exclusively for extruding rubber products or plastics other than polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, acrylics and butadiene.

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(4) Equipment used for compression molding or injection molding of plastics and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(5) Mixers, roll mills and calenders for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(6) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed-mold curing process.

(7) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.

(k) Mixing and Blending Equipment

(1) Batch mixers of 0.2 cubic meters (7 cubic feet) or less rated working capacity.

(2) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials to make adhesives where no organic solvents are used and no materials in powder form are added.

(3) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials to make water emulsions of asphalt, grease, oils or waxes where no materials in powder or fiber form are added.

(4) Equipment with a capacity of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less used exclusively to blend, mix, grind or thin inks, paints, varnishes, shellacs, resins or other surface coatings or to blend solvents.

(l) Fabric Cleaning and Dyeing Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for dyeing, stripping or



bleaching of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(2) Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.

(3) Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with water solutions of bleach or detergent, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.

(4) Adsorbers used exclusively with fabric dry cleaning equipment.

(m) Miscellaneous Process Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

(2) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen or the rare gases from air.

(3) Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens or vitreous enameling drying ovens, except those units fired with fuel oil.

(4) Equipment using exclusively water solutions of less than 10 weight percent acid or base of any active ingredient for surface preparation, cleaning and stripping.

(5) Equipment used exclusively for electrolytic plating, electrolytic polishing or electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc and precious metals.

(6) Equipment having an exposed surface area of 2500 square centimeters (2.7 sq. ft.) or less used exclusively for chemical milling

(7) Equipment used exclusively for packaging of lubricants or greases.

(8) Kilns with a rating of 5, 040, 000 kilogram calories (20, 000, 000 Btu) per hour or less used exclusively for firing ceramic ware except those fired by fuel oil (does not include wax burnout kilns).

(9) Equipment used exclusively for tableting vitamins or pharmaceuticals, packaging pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets except by tumbling and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or grease and which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.

(11) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping in natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.

(12) Unheated solvent dispensing containers, unheated, non-conveyorized solvent rinsing containers or unheated non-conveyorized coating dip tanks with an open surface area of 1.0 square meter (10.8 square feet) or less.

(13) Pipeline booster pumps.

(14) Batch ovens of 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less of internal volume where no melting occurs except:

(A) Ovens used to cure vinyl plastisols.

(B) Ovens used to debond brake shoes.

(15) . Equipment used exclusively for washing or drying materials provided that no volatile organic materials are used in the process or that no fuel oil or solid fuel is burned.

(16) Equipment used exclusively for manufacturing soap or detergent bars, including mixing tanks, roll mills, plodders, cutters, wrappers, where no heating, drying or chemical reactions occur.

(17) Spray coating equipment operated within control enclosures.

(18) Airless spray coating equipment used exclusively for water reducible coatings.

(19) Spray coating equipment using a combined total of one gallon per day or less of paint and solvent (does not include control enclosures).

(20) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(n) Storage and Transfer Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fresh, commercial or purer grades of:

(A) Sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.

(B) Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less by weight.

(2) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of liquefied gases.

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(3) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day or equipment used exclusively for the storage of the following:

(A) Unheated organic materials with an initial boiling point of 150°C (302°F) or greater.

(B) Fuel oils with 0.9042 specific gravity or higher (25° API or lower).

(C) Fuel oils with 0.8251 specific gravity or higher (40° API or lower) and having a capacity of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or less.

(4) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of 23,000 liters (6077 gallons) or less and transfer of organic liquids, except gasoline, normally used as solvents, diluents or thinners, and materials containing organic liquids, inks, colorants, paints, lacquers, enamels, varnishes, liquid resins or other surface coatings.

(5) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, fatty acids, waxes and wax emulsions.

(6) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of refined lubricating oils.

(7) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of crankcase drainage oil of less than 3,000 liters (793 gallons).

(8) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of gasoline having a storage capacity of less than 946 liters (250 gallons).

(9) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of edible animal fats intended for human consumption and of sufficient quality to be certifiable for United States markets.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a capacity of less than 560 liters (148 gallons).

(11) Pumps used exclusively for pipeline transfer of liquids.

(o) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment

The following oil and natural gas production equipment used exclusively for primary recovery of natural gas and crude oil:

(1) Free-flow well heads and well pumps.

(2) Gas separators and gas boots.

(3) Initial receiving, dehydrating, washing and shipping tanks (except tanks associated with community lease transfer units).

(4) Gas recovery equipment exclusively serving above tanks (Item 3).

(5) Crude oil and natural gas pipeline transfer pumps.

(6) Crude oil well head loading facilities.

(7) Gravity-type effluent water separators (except those associated with community lease transfer units).

(8) Dry gas dehydrating and repressuring equipment.

(9) Hydraulic and pneumatic repressuring equipment (does not include steam generating equipment).

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APR 1976

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT  
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

9420 TELSTAR AVENUE / EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA 91731 (213) 443-3931

J. A. STUART  
CHIEF AIR POLLUTION OFFICER

February 10, 1976

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD  
ROBERT W. BATTIN  
ORANGE COUNTY  
KENNETH HAHN  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
DENNIS HANSBERGER  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
ALFRED A. MC CANDESS  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
PETER F. SCHABARUM  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

3

Air Pollution Control Officers  
Southern California Air Pollution Control District

Air Pollution Hearing Board, SCAPCD

California Air Resources Board

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

Gentlemen:

At its meeting held February 6, 1976, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board took the following action:

On motion of Supervisor Schabarum, seconded by Supervisor Hansberger, unanimously carried (Supervisor Hahn being absent), the continuation of the public hearing on proposed Rule 206 being closed, the Board adopted the following resolution and attached Rule 206 (Posting of Permits).

Very truly yours,

  
J. A. Stuart  
Chief Air Pollution Control Officer

Attachments

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SO CAL  
APR 1976

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board desires to establish uniform rules on permit requirements and conditions, and

WHEREAS, a public meeting has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code Section 40703, and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board has held such hearing this date.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted in Health and Safety Code Section 40703, Rule 206 as set forth in Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Rule 10c of the Metropolitan, Southern, Riverside and San Bernardino Zones of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District are hereby repealed.

Dated: February 6, 1976

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## REGULATION II

### Permits

RULE 206. Posting of Permit to Operate. A person granted a permit under Rule 203 shall not operate or use any equipment unless the entire permit to operate or a legible facsimile of the entire permit is affixed upon the equipment in such a manner that the permit number, equipment description, and the specified operating conditions are clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the equipment is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate or the legible facsimile cannot be so placed, the entire permit to operate or the legible facsimile of the entire permit shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 8 meters (26 feet) of the equipment or as otherwise approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.



ADOPTED  
REGULATION II  
Permits

RULE 218. Stack Monitoring.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require a person to provide, properly install, maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, a stack monitoring system to measure air contaminants when that person installs, operates or uses any equipment which emits 900,000 kilograms (992 tons) per year of carbon monoxide (CO) or 90,000 kilograms (99 tons) per year or more of any air contaminant except CO. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall report to the Air Pollution Control Board, in writing, when he requires the installation of a stack monitoring system under the provisions of this subsection.

(b) A person shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order and in operation, stack monitoring systems to measure the following emissions provided the air contaminant emissions exceed the quantity specified in Subsection (a):

(1) Oxides of nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) and carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) or oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) from steam generators with a heat input of 63 million kilogram calories (250 million British Thermal Units) or more per hour and with a use factor of at least 30 percent per year.

(2)  $\text{NO}_x$  from all new nitric acid plants.

(3) Liquid and gaseous sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) from sulfuric acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, carbon monoxide boilers or regenerators of fluid catalytic cracking units, new fluid cokers and existing fluid cokers with a feed rate greater than 1,590,000 liters (10,000 barrels) per day.

(c) The records of the data obtained from the recording devices of the stack monitoring system, specified in Subsections (a) and (b), shall clearly indicate concentrations and/or emission rates as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. These records shall be maintained by such person for a period of two years and shall be made available, upon request, to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(d) A violation of emission standards of these rules, as shown by the stack monitoring system specified in Subsections (a) and (b), shall be reported by such person to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 96 hours,

(e) A person operating a stack monitoring system, specified in Subsections (a) and (b), shall, upon written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer, provide a summary of the emission data obtained from such systems. The summary of the data shall be in the form and the manner prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The summary shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Air Pollution Control District.

(f) A person operating or using a stack monitoring system required by this rule shall notify the Air Pollution Control Officer within 48 hours in the event of monitoring equipment shutdown or a breakdown of one hour duration or more.

(g) The Air Pollution Control Officer may inspect, as he determines to be necessary, the monitoring devices required by this rule to ensure that such devices are functioning properly.

(h) A stack monitoring system required to be installed by this rule shall be of a type specified by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 42702 of the Health and Safety Code, or of a type approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(i) Effective dates

(1) This rule is effective upon the date of adoption for all equipment except as provided in Subsection (2) below.

(2) The owner or operator of any equipment subject to the provisions of Subsection (b), which is completed and put into service prior to the date of adoption, shall comply with these provisions by February 1, 1977.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

350 WEST MISSION BLVD. / ROOM 217 / POMONA, CALIFORNIA 91766 (714) 623-6929

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

ROBERT W. BATTIN  
ORANGE COUNTY  
KENNETH HAHN  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
DENNIS HANSBERGER  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
ALFRED A. MC CANDLESS  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
PETER F. SCHABARUM  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

January 13, 1976

7

Air Pollution Hearing Board

Air Pollution Control Officers  
Southern California Air Pollution Control District

California Air Resources Board

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

Gentlemen:

At its meeting held January 9, 1976, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board took the following action:

On motion of Supervisor Schabarum, seconded by Supervisor Hansberger, unanimously carried (Supervisor Hahn being absent), the following resolution and attached Rules 461, 462 and 463 on gasoline vapor recovery were adopted.

Very truly yours,

  
J. A. Stuart

Chief Air Pollution Control Officer

Attachments

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, each of the four counties in the Southern California Air Pollution Control District have existing rules on the control of gasoline vapors from service station operations, and

WHEREAS, these rules are, with certain minor exceptions, basically the same, and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board desires to establish uniform rules on gasoline vapor control from service stations, and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 40703, and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board has held such hearing this date.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Southern California Air Pollution Control Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted in Health and Safety Code Section 40703, Rules 461 (Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing), 462 (Organic Liquid Loading), and 463 (Storage of Petroleum Products) as set forth in Exhibits "A", "B" and "C" and incorporated herein by reference.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Rules 56, 61, 65 and 65.1 of the Metropolitan and Southern Zones, Rules 59, 61, 68 and 68.1 of the Riverside Zone, and Rules 61, 65 and 65.1 of the San Bernardino Zone of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District are hereby repealed.

DATED: January 9, 1976

Metropolitan L.A. & Southern California APCD

RULE 461 - GASOLINE TRANSFER AND DISPENSING

(a) Gasoline Transfer Into Stationary Storage Containers

(1) A person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from any tank truck, trailer or railroad tank car into any stationary storage container with a capacity of more than 950 liters (251 gallons) unless such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe and unless 90 percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during the filling of the stationary storage container are prevented from being released to the atmosphere.

(2) The provisions of Section (a)(1) shall be met by either:

(A) The displaced gasoline vapors being processed by a system that includes:

(i) A vapor-tight gasoline fill connector.

(ii) A vapor-tight vapor return line to the delivery vessel of at least 7.6 centimeters (3 inches) nominal diameter.

(iii) A device approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer which will ensure that the vapor return line is connected before gasoline can be transferred into the container.

(iv) The vapor-laden delivery vessel shall be designed and maintained to be in a vapor-tight condition.

(v) The vapor-laden delivery vessel shall be refilled only at facilities equipped with vapor collection and disposal systems as required by Rule 462.

(B) The displaced gasoline vapors and gases are processed by a system approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and with a minimum recovery efficiency at least equivalent to that of the system described above; or

(C) Transfer is made to a storage container equipped as described in Rule 463.

(b) Gasoline Transfer into Vehicle Fuel Tanks

(1) A person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from a stationary container subject to the provisions of Section (a) into any motor vehicle fuel tank of greater than 19 liters (5 gallons) capacity unless 90% by weight of gasoline vapors displaced during the transfer are prevented from entering the atmosphere. The transfer shall be made through a fill nozzle which:

(A) Is designed and operated to prevent the discharge of gasoline vapors to the atmosphere from the vehicle filler neck and the fill nozzle, and

(B) Is designed and operated to prevent fuel tank overfills and spillage on fill nozzle disconnect, and

(C) Limits the fill rate to a maximum of 30 liters (7.9 gallons) per minute.

(c) Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the transfer of gasoline:

- (1) Into or from any stationary container having a capacity of 7,570 liters (2,000 gallons) or less which was installed prior to March 5, 1975, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977, or into or from any underground storage container installed prior to March 5, 1975, where the fill line between the fill connection and container is offset.
- (2) Into or from any stationary container which is used primarily for the fueling of implements of husbandry, as such vehicles are defined in Division 16 (Section 36000, et seq.) of the California Vehicle Code, if such container is equipped with a submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977.
- (3) Into or from any stationary container located in the Southeast Desert Air Basin portion of San Bernardino County, the Joshua Tree area, or the Palo Verde area, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977, or at the time of container installation if after that date.
- (4) Into a motor vehicle from any stationary storage container having a capacity of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less, or from any mobile container used exclusively for refueling of vehicles or aircraft.
- (5) Into motor vehicles from any gasoline dispensing facility in existence prior to March 5, 1975, which is located in a structure where the dispensers are at a lower elevation than the bottom of the gasoline storage containers.



(6) Into or from any stationary container installed or under construction prior to January 9, 1976, and located in Riverside or San Bernardino County which is exclusively receiving gasoline from any loading facility which is exempted under the provisions of Section (b)(2) of Rule 462, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977.

(d) Other Provisions

(1) A person shall not install any gasoline storage container with a capacity of more than 950 liters (251 gallons) unless such container meets the provisions of this rule.

(2) Vapor return or vapor recovery systems used to comply with the provisions of this rule shall comply with all safety, fire, weights and measures, and other applicable codes or regulations. All fill nozzles, pressure-vacuum relief vents and any vacuum-assisted vapor recovery system must be of a type approved for the purpose by a fire and safety testing organization recognized by the fire department having jurisdiction.

(e) Definitions

For purposes of this rule, the following definitions are included:

(1) "Gasoline vapors" means the organic compounds in the displaced vapors including any entrained liquid gasoline.

(2) A "motor vehicle" is any self-propelled vehicle registered for use on the highways.

(f) Effective Dates

(1) The owner or operator of any stationary storage container or gasoline dispensing facility subject to this rule and which is installed or constructed on or after January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule at the time of installation.

(2) The owner or operator of any stationary storage or gasoline dispensing facility subject to this rule which is operating or in the process of being installed or constructed before January 9, 1976, shall comply with the following schedule of increments of progress:

# SECTION A (TRANSFER INTO STORAGE CONTAINERS)

located in county of	Tank Cap. (gal.)	Submit <sup>(1)</sup>	Negotiate <sup>(2)</sup>	Initiate <sup>(3)</sup>	Complete <sup>(4)</sup>	Assure <sup>(5)</sup>
Los Angeles	6,000 or larger	9-15-74	11-15-74	12-1-74	4-1-75	5-1-75
	less than 6,000	1-6-75	4-1-75	6-1-75	2-1-76	5-1-76
Orange	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	12-1-75	6-1-76	7-1-76
Riverside	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	3-1-76	5-1-76	6-1-76
San Bernardino	6,000 or larger	1-1-75	2-15-75	4-1-75	7-1-75	8-1-75
	less than 6,000	8-1-75	11-1-75	12-31-75	2-1-76	5-1-76

# SECTION B (DISPENSING INTO VEHICLES)

located in county of	Tank Cap. (gal.)	Submit <sup>(1)</sup>	Negotiate <sup>(2)</sup>	Initiate <sup>(3)</sup>	Complete <sup>(4)</sup>	Assure <sup>(5)</sup>
Los Angeles	6,000 or larger	1-6-75	3-1-75	5-1-75	9-1-76	11-1-76
	less than 6,000	6-1-75	11-1-75	10-1-76	1-1-77	3-1-77
Orange	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	2-1-76	10-1-76	12-1-76
Riverside	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	3-1-76	1-2-77	2-1-77
San Bernardino	6,000 or larger	1-1-75	2-15-75	4-1-75	1-1-77	2-1-77
	less than 6,000	8-1-75	11-1-75	1-2-76	2-1-77	3-1-77

- (1) Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes at a minimum the steps that will be taken by the source to achieve compliance with the provisions of this Rule.
- (2) Negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.
- (3) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.
- (4) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.
- (5) Assure final compliance with the provisions of this Rule.

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Southern California APCD

RULE 462. ORGANIC LIQUID LOADING

(a) Facilities Handling 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) Per Day or More

(1) A person shall not load organic liquids having a vapor pressure of 77.5 millimeters of mercury (1.5 psia) or greater under actual loading conditions into any tank truck, trailer or railroad tank car from any loading facility having a throughput of 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) or more in any one day, unless the loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system or its equivalent approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(2) Loading shall be accomplished in such a manner that the displaced vapor and air will be vented only to the vapor collection system. Measures shall be taken to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

(3) The vapor disposal portion of the vapor collection and disposal system shall consist of one of the following:

(A) An absorber system or condensation system which processes the displaced vapor and recovers at least 90 percent by weight of the organic vapors and gases from the equipment being controlled.

(B) A vapor handling system which directs the displaced vapors to a fuel gas system.

(C) Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than (A) or (B) if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) Facilities Handling Less Than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) Per Day

(1) Any facility that was in operation prior to January 9, 1976, that distributes 1,892,500 liters (500,000 gallons) or more of gasoline annually to storage vessels not exempted under Sections (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of Rule 461, but less than a total of 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) of gasoline in any one day shall return the vapors displaced from the delivery vessel back to the stationary storage container.

(2) Any facility in operation prior to January 9, 1976, that distributes less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) of gasoline in any one day shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule provided that:

(A) Less than 1,892,500 liters (500,000 gallons) per year are distributed to storage vessels, not exempted under Sections (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of Rule 461;

(B) All gasoline is loaded into transport vessels through a fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is submerged when the liquid level is 8 centimeters (3.15 inches) above the bottom of the vessel;

(C) The owner or operator of the facility petitions the Air Pollution Control Officer annually for this exemption.

(3) Any such facility constructed or installed on or after January 9, 1976, irrespective of throughput, shall comply with the provisions of Section (b)(1) and shall not be eligible for the exemption in Section (b)(2).

(c) Effective Dates

(1) The owner or operator of any organic liquid loading facility

subject to this rule which is installed or constructed on or after January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule at the time of installation.

(2) The owner or operator of any organic liquid loading facility subject to this rule which is operating or in the process of being installed or constructed before January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule by August 1, 1976, and shall comply with the following increments of progress:

(1) By April 1, 1976, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes, as a minimum, the steps that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) By May 1, 1976, negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.

(3) By June 1, 1976, initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(4) By July 1, 1976, complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(5) By August 1, 1976, assure final compliance with the provisions of this rule.

RULE 463. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

R (a) A person shall not place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) capacity any gasoline or any petroleum distillate having a vapor pressure of 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psi) absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, in good working order and in operation:

(1) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon-type or double-deck type roof, resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. The control equipment provided for in this paragraph shall not be used if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 569 mm Hg (11 psi) absolute or greater under actual storage conditions.

All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(2) A vapor recovery system, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged, and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.



(3) Other equipment of equal efficiency, provided an application for such equipment is submitted and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) A person shall not place, store or hold in any above-ground stationary tank, reservoir or other container of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or less capacity any gasoline unless such tank is equipped with a pressure-vacuum valve with a minimum pressure setting of 48.3 mm Hg (15 ounces) but not to exceed the container's maximum working pressure rating. This requirement shall not apply to any container of 7,570 liters (2,000 gallons) or less capacity installed and in service prior to January 9, 1976, nor to any container of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less capacity installed on or after January 9, 1976.

(c) Effective Dates

(1) The owner or operator of any container subject to this rule which is installed on or after January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule at the time of installation.

(2) The owner or operator of any container subject to this rule which is operating or in the process of being installed or constructed before January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule by August 1, 1976, and shall comply with the following increments of progress:

(1) By April 1, 1976, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes, as a minimum, the steps that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) By May 1, 1976, negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.

(3) By June 1, 1976, initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(4) By July 1, 1976, complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(5) By August 1, 1976, assure final compliance with the provisions of this rule.